Please amend the paragraph on page 4, beginning at line 9 to read as follows:

It is also known that BBI, as well as several other inhibitors of chymotrypsin proteolytic activity, have the ability to prevent the induction of superoxide anion radicals and hydrogen peroxide from stimulated human polymorphonuclear leukocytes and macrophage-like cells (Frenkel *et al.*, *Carcinogenesis* 8:1207-1212 (1987); Ware *et al.*, *Nutr. Canc.* 33:174-177 (1999)). Proteases and free radicals produced by macrophages are closely associated with the production of inflammation. For example, Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is characterized by inflammation and increased numbers of activated immunocytes of macrophage and T cell lineage (Hauser *et al.*, In Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. Fauci *et al.* (eds). New York, McGraw-Hill, 1998, pp. 2409-2419).

Please amend the paragraph on page 5, beginning at line 5 to read as follows:

Proteases are associated with many facets of immune system function and immune system disorders (Cuzner *et al.*, *J. Neuroimmunol.* 6:1-14 (1999); Vaday *et al.*, *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 67:149-159 (2000)). A variety of proteases are increased in MS lesions, including lysosomal proteases and matrix metalloproteinases gelatinase A and B (MMP-2 and 9, respectively) (Cuzner *et al.*, 1999; Halonen *et al.*, *J. Neurol. Sci.* 79:267-274 (1987); Kieseier *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Neurol.* 12:323-336 (1999); Hartung *et al.*, *J. Neuroimmunol.* 107:140-147 (2000); Bever *et al.*, *Neurology* 53:1380-1381 (1999); Maeda *et al.*, *J. Neuropathol. Experimental Neurol.* 55:300-309 (1996)).

Please amend the paragraph on page 11, beginning at line 24 to read as follows:

FIG. 10 graphically depicts the effect of BBIC for the treatment of Lewis rats with EAE, showing the difference in inflammatory demyelination in the CNS (brain and spinal cord) of BBIC-treated animals as compared with matching, untreated control animals. In the bar graph the first column provides data on the effect in "brain" tissue, while the remaining 4 columns provide data from various regions of the spinal cord ("sc"). Specifically, "sc(c)" refers to the cervical region of the spinal cord, "sc(t)" refers to the thoracic region of the spinal cord, "sc(l) refers to the lumbar region of the spinal cord, and "sc(s)" refers to the sacral region of the spinal cord. The asterisks (*) are used as noted above to show that there is a statistically significant

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